

PLANTERS WANT TIME

Kohala Water Case Is Still in Air.

SUGAR MEN WILL INVESTIGATE IT

No One Opposes But All Want to Know What is Involved in Enterprise.

BEFORE the license to gather and sell the waters of the Kohala mountain ranges is issued to John Walter Jones, there will be a ventilation of the proposition, a thorough consideration of the plans which are to be followed by the capitalists who are said to be behind the man whose name appears as the sole beneficiary of the magnificent lease.

The feeling in the city is that an attempt was made to railroad the lease through, and that there is as much need of publicity in this connection as there was in the matter of the Wahiawa water lease. In general there was nothing known of the extent of the scheme until the close of the meeting in the office of the Governor Monday morning, at which time Governor Dole asked the sugar men assembled, to listen to the outlines of a plan for the furnishing of water to the Kohala and Hamakua plantations.

Instantly the door opened and there entered Col. Jones, the brothers Gehr, Attorneys Robertson and Ballou and a general impression that there was something doing. The scheme was outlined and the talk of billions of feet of water and thousands of millions of gallons and millions of money went on. But the men who were listening were not able to gain a full idea of the matter during that short time, and all asked that there be given time for the consideration of the scheme. It was asserted that where the resources of a district were about to be tied up for ninety-nine years, there should be some amount of time for study given.

Then it developed that Governor Dole was anxious to get the whole matter through and off his hands, so that the papers could go on to Washington for ratification by the Sierra. The Governor said that there would be time for protest at the Department of the Interior, but it was called to his attention that with a favorable recommendation here and the supposed political pull of the Chicago capitalists, who are said to be behind the scheme, there was great chance that the protests from the people here would be passed over without adequate attention. This view was made so clear that finally a second meeting was appointed for yesterday morning, at which time it was emphasized there being present only attorneys for the varied interests. The result however was to have a postponement of final consideration until next week. On some sides it is said that there will be two weeks' discussion, but this seems to be beside the mark, since the men who are interested are making all their plans for a fight next week.

Although it is said by the men who are interested in the scheme that much money has been expended upon the plan for the securing of the water from the vast water shed, the men who have been most interested in any scheme of irrigation of the plantations of the district have not been informed by the managers of the plantations, of any movement which seemed to tend in this way. It was said yesterday that there had been made expensive surveys and trails, all of which had meant the expenditure of large sums, but the agents of the Kohala plantation, who will have as large interests in the success of the plan as any other land holder, said yesterday that they had never heard of the plan.

This week's delay gives an opportunity for the securing of evidence from the Kohala district, where the principal lands to be affected lie. The agents of Kohala plantation, Castle & Cooke, wrote yesterday urging the immediate preparation of evidence upon the matter, and its being forwarded here by the Kinau, which returns on Friday of this week. Others having plantation interests in the district have done the same, and the prospects are that when the hearing takes place Monday next there will be a full statement of the case ready for the consideration of the executive.

While there may be no opposition to the plan for developing the water of the mountains, the men who have taken up its investigation are simply intent upon hearing all that they can as to the plan and the capacity of the promoters to carry out the work. Mr. F. M. Swaney of T. H. Davies & Co., said yesterday afternoon: "We do not think matters should be disposed of in this way at all. We want to have full information upon the subject. While there may be none of our rights invaded, we want time for the full investigation of the case and then we will decide upon what we shall do in the way of recommendation or protest. Many years ago there was a survey made of the lands and water courses which are involved in the license, and the matter was figured upon by the then promoter, Mr. Ledgate, whose report was published in pamphlet form. This contained his surveys but soon after this publication the matter dropped from view. I cannot say what we will do until we have all the information possible, and we will then meet and discuss the question and formulate our course."

Mr. W. G. Irwin said in this connection: "We have an interest only indirectly. In that the water would have to be taken to Paahau before it would come directly to us. However I believe that in such a matter as the disposition of the watershed of the Kohala mountains, there should be a thorough investigation of the matters involved, and the responsibility of the parties securing the concession, which would be tied up for five years by any license. This is a matter involving millions of dollars and need not be rushed."

Mr. J. B. Atherton, of Castle & Cooke, said: "We did not commit ourselves to any course in this connection, as we do not know what the conditions down there are and cannot speak until we have heard all about the feeling in Kohala. It is our intention to have the managers of that district hold a meeting if possible and send us the consensus of opinion as to the water rights. We do not know what we shall do, but if we are not ready to present our case next Monday we shall ask that the matter go over again and that we may be given all the time that we need. Personally I believe that the development of the watershed would be under some conditions a most favorable thing for the district. But to say what this license would do would be impossible now as I have not read it yet."

The Bishop Estate is largely interested in the license as for some months there has been in the Kohala mountains an expert irrigation engineer, whose business it is with his corps of assistants to survey the whole mountain side and the water courses and find if practicable a way to place the water of the great gulches upon the lands of the vicinity. It is from this fact that springs the principal objection of the trustees of the estate and museum to any action of the executive at this time. They do not know what may be their rights in the premises and it is their intention to fight against any closing out of their matters before they have a report from their expert, upon which they may have an estimate of costs and advantages prepared.

While the application of Col. Samuel Parker and his associates was withdrawn, there is a belief that in fact the two plans have been merged into one which is being pressed. Col. Parker said yesterday that he had withdrawn his application as the people who were pressing the present plan had come out with a wider scheme and would have made it impossible for his concern to carry out all their plans. The relation between the two plans was such, he said, that there would be necessarily relations between the new corporation and himself, as the lessee of much of the lands which are to be affected by the water rights.

The history of the attempts to conserve the waters of the Kohala mountains involves several surveys and much trouble. At one time a complete survey was made by Claus Spreckels, and careful consideration given to the matter of the piping of water across to the Hamakua plantations. This was abandoned and during the past decade there have been several attempts to make the plan go, but it was not until the past year or so that anything was done. Then Col. Parker went in for the license and submitted an application to Washington, which was sent back here with the recommendation that the plan be approved if the local officials thought wise. Then it was that the present corporation came into the field and the battle between the two companies went on until now there is only one applicant, and the settlement seems at hand.

As bearing upon the case in point there is an interesting question being raised by some of the men who have been investigating the land laws of the Territory and the United States, and who see in the Organic Act some grounds for saying that even if the executive should decide that any corporation should have the right to certain waters, there is a question whether or not the supreme court would not throw out any such compact as having no standing in law owing to lack of full legislative enactment. This view is taken by some of the best lawyers in the city who believe that the entire matter of lands in Hawaii will have to be taken up and given settlement during the coming winter by Congress. The license for Col. Jones' plan in full is as follows:

Upon the terms and conditions herein stated a land license for one period of ninety-nine years from the date hereof is hereby granted to John Walter Jones of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to collect, conserve, impound and divert all water, not to exceed twenty billion cubic feet per annum, upon and from all government land situated on the island of Hawaii, of said Territory, extending in a northwesterly direction from and including Waipio Valley in the District of Hamakua, to Honokaa Gulch in the District of Kohala, and extending mauka from the sea to and including the tract of land known as Puukapu and Kawaihae lot, hereafter called the watershed, subject to vested rights in such waters of private parties, and to sell such water for irrigation, domestic use and development of power and other purposes, and to use such water for the purposes of carrying on this enterprise, and for the further purpose of developing power for sale, such further use to not materially reduce the amount of water available for irrigation; and for the proper collecting, conserving, impounding and diverting of such water and for the conveying, delivering and sale thereof to construct reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, ditches, feeders, waste-ways, flumes, inverted siphons, pipe lines or any other works necessary or convenient for the confining and carrying water upon, through, along or under any of such government lands in the watershed, and any government lands in the districts of North Kohala and Hamakua across which it may be necessary to carry such water. The plans for the construction of and location of such waterworks to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works in his reasonable discretion.

The construction of such waterworks shall be begun within two years from the date hereof, and within five years from said date the said licensee shall be prepared to deliver to customers such water, either in the District of North Kohala or the District of Hamakua, exclusive of such time as may be lost by litigation and strikes, and by reason of the acts of those over whom he shall have no control.

All materials on the said government lands, such as earth, rocks, and trees, may be freely used by the said licensee without charge therefor on the part of the government, for the construction and repair of any and all works necessary to the complete maintenance and repair of such waterworks.

CURIOSITIES OF PUNA AND ROMANCES OF THE REGION

A WARM water pond is one of the curiosities of the Puna district on the large island of Hawaii. It is on the property of Captain J. E. Elderts, the Deputy Sheriff of Puna, and everyone who calls at the Captain's ranch visits this wonderful body of water, the temperature of which is sufficient to partially cook an egg. No doubt it gets its heat from some subterranean channel leading from the volcano of Kilauea, which is about fifty miles to the westward. One of its peculiarities is the magnifying properties of the water, a newspaper placed at any depth beneath the surface being legible to a person standing above the water. It has no outlet and its exact source has never been definitely determined.

Another natural wonder, far more interesting than this spring on Captain Elderts' place, is the hot lake under the Roman Catholic Church at Kahana, some miles nearer the volcano. It is a bathing resort, tickets for the privilege of enjoying this novel ablation or swim being sold for ten cents each. The visitor enters a cave, after donning a bathing costume, and generally engages a native to carry a torch for him. The pool of water has no bottom and extends an unknown distance under the earth. One can read a paper by torchlight when the paper is placed thirty feet under the surface. This translucence is not the only remarkable thing about the pond. The bather finds that a red perspiration comes through the pores of that part of his body that is under water, and with the natives the water has the additional effect of making their complexions appear white. Among the Puna romances of the long ago is one wherein the magical property of this water takes a prominent part. With the Spanish navigators who were believed to have taken up a brief residence in Hawaii about 350 years ago was a young man who became enamored of a beautiful Puna maiden. She returned his affection, falling desperately in love with him. He would marry her and take her back to Spain with him if she were only

white like himself, and her woman's wit quickly found a way of removing the impediment. She invited him to take a bath with her in the hot water of the cave, and there by the torchlight he saw she was as white as any Caucasian. Knowing that the Castilian's high sense of honor would bind him to any oath he might take, the girl extorted from him a solemn promise that he would make her his wife. He plighted his troth, but as they emerged from the darkness of the cavern her skin reassumed the light chocolate color peculiar to the Puna natives. However, the young sailor kept his word and lived with her the rest of his days in Puna. He did not return to his native land, and it is said his descendants still live in the wilds of Puna.

In some places the roof of this cavern is twelve feet above the swimmer's head and, under the flare of the kukui torches, presents a weird appearance. Those who have swam in this mystic pool relate that all desire for exploring its boundaries is dispelled by a strange fear that takes possession of them shortly after entering the water. If Puna possessed the crater of Kilauea the district would contain more natural objects of interest to the tourist than any other section of Hawaii Territory. It is most prolific in wild fruit. The very inhabitants differ in complexion and physique from other Hawaiians, being of lighter color and larger frame.

An antiquity shown to tourists is a stone roadway three feet wide and many miles long, moss-grown with age. One section, four miles in extent, is as straight as the most skillful engineer could construct it, a monument of a lost Hawaiian art. A horseback journey through the by-ways of Puna will furnish the traveler with considerable information regarding the primitive customs and styles of the natives, for here the sons of the soil live closer to nature and are more like what the Lord made than many of their brothers of the settlements, whose minds and bodies have been poisoned by the lusts of civilization.—Paradise of the Pacific.

The date hereof, the licensee shall surrender to the Territory of Hawaii all rights acquired under this license, and all improvements constructed under the terms hereof by said licensee, and all rights and improvements acquired by him on the lands of third parties for the conservation, conveyance or delivery of the waters from the lands aforesaid.

It is hereby understood and agreed that the licensee shall within five years from this date organize a corporation under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii to construct and operate the said proposed waterworks under this license, which shall be deemed a public corporation, and shall thereupon surrender to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and cancel this license, and that the government of the Territory of Hawaii shall thereupon issue to such corporation a license of like tenor herewith, granting to such corporation the same rights as are hereby granted, but not extending the beginning of the said term of ninety-nine years beyond the date fixed in this instrument nor extending the term of construction.

Such corporation shall not be empowered by its charter to enter into the business of buying and selling or otherwise dealing in real estate or of agriculture, nor shall it buy or sell or otherwise deal in real estate beyond the direct necessities of its business of conducting the enterprise of developing, conserving, conveying and selling water, and making the limited use thereof as hereinabove set forth, nor engage in agriculture.

Nor shall an owner or owners of stock in the said corporation representing a controlling interest therein, engage as a corporation, partnership, combination or individual, in the business of buying and selling or otherwise dealing in real estate, nor in agriculture, in such parts of North Kohala, South Kohala and Hamakua on said island of Hawaii, as may be supplied with water from the waterworks of the said corporation.

This license shall be forfeited: 1.—If the corporation last above mentioned be not legally formed and organized within five years from the date hereof; 2.—If actual construction shall not be begun within two years from the date hereof; 3.—If delivery of water to customers within either the District of North Kohala or the District of Hamakua shall not be begun within five years from said date; or; 4.—If at any time within the said term the licensee fails substantially to carry out the stipulation made by him in this instrument.

It is hereby understood that where the words "Superintendent of Public Works" and "Commissioner of Public Lands" are used in this instrument the agreement, in case of a change of government by which the names of such officials become changed, they shall apply to such officials as shall represent substantially the duties and authorities respectively of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Commissioner of Public Lands.

This license is issued subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be valid only upon such approval, and the date of such approval shall be the date of this license for all purposes.

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CHANCE FOR FARMERS

Jared Smith Talks of Wahiawa Colony.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

"The small farmer is and will be a success on the Hawaiian Islands," remarked Jared Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station yesterday. His remark was called forth as the result of his visit of inspection to the California colony at Wahiawa, where he spent Saturday and Sunday. "I am sure they will make a great success of their undertaking," he continued, "they have had a hard time of it, but now are on the high road to success and prosperity in my opinion."

"The thirteen families there have an average of one hundred acres apiece under successful cultivation. They are now going in for the growing of pineapples on a large scale."

"Farming is at best a drudgery and requires painstaking and constant application. These people have stuck to their task in the face of obstacles that would dishearten many a man. They are all good farmers and know their business. At first they had to contend with many difficulties. The principal pests were the Japanese beetle and the melon fly which did considerable damage, as did other insects. The soil to begin with, was acid, but the continued cultivation, and constant exposure to the air is sweetening the earth now, and they are having no more trouble on that account."

"These men have demonstrated that nearly everything can be raised on the Islands. They are located at an elevation of six hundred feet and the climate is fine and bracing. The lack of water will soon be remedied, when the ditch from Wahiawa is completed. About four miles are already laid, and within six months the Wahiawa farmers will have all the water they require."

"They have successfully raised garden truck and vegetables of every kind. The sweet potatoes raised there are among the finest I have ever seen. Peach and pear trees have been set out, and will no doubt bear fruit. Melons have been successfully cultivated by the farmers of Wahiawa, and they have demonstrated that sugar cane may be raised there without the use of much water. I do not think though, that they will go in for the cultivation of cane, even after they get their water supply, as they have not enough land to make it profitable. Pineapples appear to be best adapted for the colony, and they will begin cultivation of them on a large scale very soon. They will raise only those of most commercial value, not the finer grades of fruit which are uncertain, but those best adapted for the market, and which are easier of cultivation."

"The small farmer is just what Hawaii needs, and they would be a great benefit to the Territory. I heartily approve of the Homestead Lease Law. It is an excellent thing for the people of the Islands. The United States could not do anything better than devote the military reservation to the small farmer, and divide it among them in tracts of twenty or forty acres each. There are 1400 acres in the tract set aside for a military post, and if it is not to be used for that purpose it might well be given over to the small farmer. Twenty acres is enough for one man, as five acres is sufficient to sustain a family if properly planted. In case of a blockade Honolulu would be in a sad plight. Her food supply cut off even temporarily would work great hardship. This man was demonstrated in the scarcity of food caused by the San Francisco strike. If Hawaii had a lot of small farmers they could raise enough to feed our own people, and should be able to export fruits out of season. The military reservation is good farming land and if given out under the provisions of the Homestead Lease law in small tracts of twenty acres, would be a greater thing for the country than even the encampment of a military force upon it."

"The owners of large plantations could do nothing better than sublet small tracts to farmers willing to make their homes here. The farmers on Oahu have of course a better market for their produce, than those of the other Islands, but I think farming on a small scale on the other Islands could easily be made profitable."

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 23 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. I continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained could be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihae in Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaihae.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihae in Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaihae.

For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old.

We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

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and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

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Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CUSTOMS DEPUTIES ARE IN DEMAND

Men Are Needed for Service at Lahaina and Koloa.

There are two places in the customs service which are hunting for the man. One found its man for a minute, but he managed to escape and now the deputy collectorships at Lahaina and Koloa are vacant.

When the civil service examinations were taken it was found that F. J. Russell had passed his test for the position of special deputy at the Maui sub-port. But before the return of the papers Mr. Russell had found that the \$100 a month was not sufficient to make the place an object, and he declined to accept the permanent appointment. On the other hand the first applicant for the place on Kauai failed to get the necessary percentage in the examination, and so fell from the place.

There will be several applicants for the position of Deputy Collector at Lahaina, but the place at Koloa, which pays only \$75 a month will be harder to fill. Among the applicants for the latter place is Walter McBryde, who is now residing there.

John Jacob Astor has been charged with fraud in connection with a vehicle company.